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Mr. Druery's discovery is the direct converse of the apogamy in ferns, discovered by Farlow. In this the sporophore is a vegetative outgrowth from the oophore. The parallel phenomena in the life-history of the moss have been known for some time. The obvious possibilities of discovery with regard to the reproduction of ferns may now be regarded as exhausted. It may be interesting to give the dates of the different steps:

1597	Gerard	Observed seedling plants near parents.
1648	Cæsius	Sporangia.
1669	Cole	Spores.
1686	Ray	Hygroscopic movements of sporangia.
1715	Morison	Raised seedlings from spores.
1788	Ehrhart	Prothallium.
1789	Lindsay	Germination of spores.
1827	Kaulfuss	Development of prothallium.
1844	Nägeli	Antheridia.
1846	Suminski	Archegonia.
1874	Farlow	Apogamy.
1884	Druery	Apospory.

—*Journ. Royal Micros. Society.*

The Life History of the Lycopodiaceæ, at least so far as regards the development of the prothallium from the spores, has until quite recently been almost unknown. Dr. Treub, however, has recently published in the Annals of the Botanic Garden of Buitenzorg, Java (Vol. iv., pp. 107, 138), a description of the prothallium of *Lycopodium cernuum*. This, according to an extract from the above paper published in *Nature* by Mr. W. T. T. Dyer, consists of a sort of short cylindrical axis, half immersed in the soil at one end, where it is furnished with root-hairs. The upper extremity bears a tuft of small leaf-like lobes. The archegonia and antheridia are found on the upper part of the cylindrical axis, forming a kind of ring or crown near the tuft of lobes.

Botanical Literature.

American Medicinal Plants. An illustrated and descriptive Guide to the American Plants used as Homœopathic Remedies ; their History, Preparation, Chemistry and Physiological Effects. By Chas. F. Millspaugh, M.D. New York and Philadelphia : Bœricke & Tafel. Nos. 1 to 5.

This is the first installment of a work which is to contain one hundred and eighty illustrations and descriptions of such native and naturalized plants as are used in homœopathic practice. Dr. Millspaugh has the advantage of being a skilful artist as well as a physician, and has thus been enabled to illustrate his work with figures drawn *in situ* by his own hand. The plates are reproduced in colors from the author's drawings, and the plants represented are in all cases quite true to nature.

The text accompanying each plate gives the systematic name, synonyms, popular name or names and minute description of the plant represented, the part used in homœopathic practice, and mode of preparation, chemical constituents and physiological action.

With the concluding part will be given a glossary of botanical terms and a complete index, together with a carefully arranged bibliography.

The work, when completed, will form a very beautiful volume—an ornament to the library of any physician.

Contributions to American Botany. XII. By Sereno Watson. From the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. 8vo., pp. 55.

This twelfth contribution of Mr. Watson's embraces two papers, one devoted to a history and revision of the roses of North America, and the other to descriptions of some new species of plants chiefly from the western Territories.

The author recognizes 18 species of roses as indigenous to North America: *Rosa acicularis*, Lindl., *R. blanda*, Ait., *R. Sayi*, Schwein., *R. Arkansana*, Porter, *R. Nutkana*, Presl, *R. pisocarpa*, Gray, *R. Californica*, Cham. & Schlecht., *R. Fendleri*, Crepin, *R. Woodsii*, Lindl., *R. minutifolia*, Engelm., *R. Carolina*, L., *R. lucida*, Ehrh., *R. humilis*, Marsh., *R. nitida*, Willd., *R. foliolosa*, Nutt., *R. Mexicana*, Watson, *R. setigera*, Michx., and *R. gymnocarpa*, Nutt. This paper is preceded by an exhaustive and exceedingly interesting historical account of our wild roses.

The second paper contains descriptions of 81 new species and one new genus the latter by Dr. Engelmann.

El Guachamaca. Obra escrita de orden del ilustre Americana, General Guzman Blanco, por A. Ernest. Caracas, 1884.

On the Life-History of certain British Heterœcismal Uredines. (The *Ranunculi Æcidia* and *Puccinia Schœleriana.*) By Chas. B. Plowright. From the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Sciences. 8vo., p. 22.

Proceedings of the Torrey Club.—At the regular meeting held Tuesday evening, March 10th, the President occupied the chair and 21 persons were present.

Mr. Hollick read a list of additions to the flora of Richmond Co., N. Y., with notes and specimens. The original catalogue, by Messrs. Britton and Hollick, in 1879 enumerated 1,050 species. Three appendices issued since then contain respectively 46, 67 and 48 additions, making a total of 1,211 species to date. Many of these can never be duplicated, owing to the localities having been destroyed. The herbarium of the late Wm. H. Leggett contributed many of these, some of which were collected more than twenty years ago, The entire State flora at the present time embraces about 1,800 species, distributed over an area of about 45,000 square miles. Richmond Co., with an area of only 59 square miles, contains two-thirds of this number. About fifty of these were new to the State when found.

A communication from Mr. Frank Tweedy upon the flora of the Yellowstone Region, was read by Dr. Britton, who showed specimens of the plants mentioned. Mr. Schrenk made some remarks upon the structure of pine wood, and referred particularly to the supposed function of the internal lenticular spaces.

One active member was elected.